referred to occurr d at Rogersville. Hawkins county, Tennessee, This place is the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville, Gen Burnside also states that the rebals also cap ured 600 men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed apc wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position, and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly satisfied with its situation. Knoxville, Nov 11.

In the recent affair at Regersville, Burnsides' forces were everwhelmed by superior numbers.

Burnside has taken over 1500 prisoners since be came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels. There are some indications of large for-

repel them. At Rogersville the rebels captured about 500 men, 4 pieces of artillery. 36 wagsns. 17th Ohio. We hold from Washington, on the Ten-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Beparture of a Large Milita tion.

nessee river, to above Bull's Gap.

The United States steam transport Danial Webster, Captain Sterman arrived at New York, brings news of the departure from New Orleans, under Major General Banks in person, of the expedition which for some weeks had been fitting out under direction of Major General Dana. The number of troops composing the expedidation is not announced, but the fleets of transports is quite numerous. The steamand the fleet includes the steamships Cres. cent, St. Mary's, Clinton, T. A. Scott, Pos eshontas, Northener, Empire City, Hussar Nashua, Belvidere, Peabody, Gen. Banks Exact, Bagely, Zephyr, aud Union. Several Schooners and Tugs are also attached to the fleet as tenders to the transports .-Three vessels convoy the expedition viz : "the Mongobela, Captain Strong. ; Owasco Lieutenant Commanding Henry, and Virginia, Lieutenant Brown. These vessels ere under the command of Capt, Strong of the Monongahela. The following orders on anchoring were

issued : Immediately after anchoring on the ene my's coast, al boats will be cleared away transports towing steam tugs will cast haul them up and await orders.

The soldiers will be provided with four days' cooked rations. This will be necesshore. Their canteens will also be filled with good water, and they will be cautioned to be very careful in the use. The men will then be formed, with arms in good order, and bayonets in the scabbard. They will toen step into the small boats and be rowed ashore. Every soldier will be supplied with the full amount of forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge box, and those who are on board of transports. which carry ammunition, will carry extra twenty rounds in their knapsacks: Gen. Dana issued a stringent order on

Corps. Gen Ord is seriously sick. Transplanting Large Trees.

. The following may be of special interest to some of our readers just at this time

as possessing practical value ; The system of transplanting large trees bas been practiced in Paris during the last few years to an extent unknown else where. In spring and autumn the transplanting trucks or wheeled frames are to be seen in all directions, and the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards and the various squares recently laid out in many parts of the city, have been adorned by thousands of noble trees by these means. A report has been made on the subject te which we are informed that horse-chesnut trees, more than 39 inches in diame ter, and a catalpa tree 150 years old and 23 inches in diameter, have been transplanted with success. Another and very remarkable case is mentioned, namely, that of three good-sized trees, growing in in such a manner that they could not be seperated, having been removed together ed : the mass of roots and earth measurs ing about 16 feet in length. It has been discovered that the bleeding of trees and off of branches, may be stopped by the simple method of brashing of the parts exposed with a paste made of wood ashes and water; the ashes enter between the fibers of the wood and prevents exudation. while the alkaline property of the mixture

ARRENSAS -- Hon. Mr. E. W. Gantt. formerly a Congressman in rebeldom and Brigadier General in the rebel army, but | fund. now a prisoner of war at Little Rock, has recently issued a remarkable address to the people of Arkansas, in which he councils submission to the Union arms, and the man for the oceasion.

Arkansas seems to be getting over the spirit of rebellion rapidly. Two large Union meetings have recently been held at Little Rock, at which strong ground was taken in favor of the old Government. Volunteering for the Union army is also progressing in various parts of the State. gether upon the honesty and liberality

The official Army Gazette says: The assertion made in several of the day ly newspapers that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil courts, is foundad in error. No such modification has been made as communicated.

The Richmond Enquirer says in an policy, that nothing would please the rebols so well "as a league with his Majesty to make war upon Lincoln, and thus make a speedy end to the braggadosio Yankee nation forever," We have no doubt of it but it is just what "can't be did,"

Sough Cappers .- May be cleaned (after beating) with the following mixture: Two gullons of water, with half pound of an apap dissolved in it, to which add four ounces of liquid amm nia? this may be then rubbed dry with a cloth.

been recommended by the President.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY . Tuesday, November 17, 1863.

Be Not Discouraged.

We regret to notice the fact that Demcrate-men who love the constitution and Union-are discouraged at the recent triumphs of Abolitionism. Indeed some of our Democratic friends are almost ready to give up in despair.

This will never do. The salvation of the country and its reseas from the jaws of destruction depends upon the success of the Democratic party in the political contest to come off next year. In 1864, the greatest political contest ever witnessed in the history of the world will occur, The bosts of Abolitionism, vandalism and despotism are already marshaling for the conflict. Their programme has been announced by the captains and oracles of the party, and embraces doctrines and measures of the most dangerous and pernicious character. Their secret leagues are busy plotting to retain in power the same men and policy that has overwhelmed the na-

The Democracy, instead of being aroused to greater energy by the determined and desperate movements of their ces coming against us but we expect to opponents are quietly resting up on their arms. Their recent defeats, it seems, have completely disheartened them. gons. Most of the captured were of the And some of the weak-kneed are discuss-2nd Loyal Ternessee, and over 100 of the ing the propriety of abandoning the December 1 most objectionable portion of the Abolition platform. This faint-heartedness and apathy on the part of Democrats, we have no doubt, was the cause of our recent defeats, and will be the cause of future disaster to our party and nation, upless our friends

bestir themselves. An able New York cotemporary, the Freeman's Journal, advances some views on this subject which we regard as sound and reasonable. The editor, who is one of the future. But what care the Abolition- excursion this year; and persons who the ablest champions of constitutional free- ists for the lives of a million white men if dom, boldly assumes the ground that our by that means one-third that number of ship McClellan, Captain Gray, is flag ship recent reverses, politically, are owing to niggers can be stolen from their legal midst should call on E. M. Bray, Michael the "half-and balf" platform upon which owners. we went into the contest.

The returns of the late elections show that this view of the subject is the correct one. In Maine, Pennsylvania, lowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Democracy adopted the war as the issue, and the consequence is that bosts of Democrats ab stained from voting. The Democracy of Ohio, though defeated by corruption, brib. ery, and the force of Executive power, and New Jersey and Indiana, did much better than those of their brethren who went in for war and taxation and subjugation. In them off, and those towing schooners will New Jersey, the Democracy boldly took the peace platform, while in Ohio and Indiana, though endorsing the war, peace sary, as there will probably be no fuel on men, on a constitutional basis, were run as the candidates.

In Ohio particularly, the peace Democracy were not only obliged to centend against the deficiency of their own platform, but they were obliged to contend against, not only the legitimate party opposition, but the whole power of the Federal Government. Generals in the service and under pay of the Government, were sint there to make speeches when their assuming the command of the 13th Army services were needed in the field; the Goveroment contractors were compelled to in stitute a system of terrorism over their workmen; the officials in every part of the country were heavily taxed for funds to corrupt the Church and the electors; and ard, Senator Wilson, and other leading every appliance which official power could Republicans, to declare the administration bring to bear was made use of to defeat

Vallandigham. We firmly believe that if the Democracy in the future, will take strong ground of this scheme for an incipient monarchy against the prosecution of the war, on the | urge that the excitement of elections will present policy, against recurring conscriptions, against the needless waste of life and substance, and the oppressive taxation the Central Society of Horticulture, by which must fellow, if the conflict is continued for the purpose declared by the Wilsons, the Greeleys, the Sumpers, that the party will most certainly triumph in

Let the D mecracy-the true Union men of the country-meet their opponents from a private garden about to be destroy- no more Democrats demanding a "vigorous prosecution of the war," on the present policy, and the people will have somethe attacks of insects, after the cutting thing to call them out to elections-and the country may yet be saved.

Who Bids?

The original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was procured by the committee of the Chicago S ldiere, Aid Fair, and put up at Auction, the proceeds of the sale to go to the benefit of that

The precious document was run up by the shoddy patriote of that city to the enormous sum of one thousand dollars, when denounces Jeff. Davis in unmeasured terms a Maine man bid two thousand. The mat as a hypo rit and tyrant, and by no means | ter rested at that until last Thursday, when the proprietors of the Chicago Times, the organ of "Copperheadism" in Illinois, bid one thousand eight hundred an thirty. all three thousand dollars. At last accounts this was the highest bid. Whether it will tomac. be struck off to the Times, depends altoand patriotism of Chicago Abolition

dies of Chicogo, if this document, which cessities compel us to call upon those has cost and will continue to cost such vast | knowing themselves indebted to us, either sums of tressury and so many thousands of for subscription, advertising or job printlives, should be allowed to go for a mere ing. Our expenses, owing to the advance nominal sum, or fall into the hands of the in the prices of pr per, ink, &c., during the "Copperheads" and adorn the walls of the past year have been greatly enlarged, ye "villianous" Chicago Times. Chicago our patrons act as though they thought we article on the French Emperor's American Abolitionists, who have reaped such im could print a paper forever without money. mense profits from the bloody conflict, should see to it that the edict which has books owing us from two to seventeen been so fruitful to the bloody barvest, years subscription for the Signal, and we shouldn't fall into any but anointed hands. | say to them, and we mean it too, that they gets the simbol of blood and national ruin, than they can after the first of December we speak for a lithograph copy.

IMPROVEMENT OF JEFFERSON STREET .-lent condition of Jefferson street. Mr. less they think about paying. We can't James O'Riley, the contractor, is entitled to thanks for the manner in which the work is done, and the faithfulness with a lit. The Governors of Massachusette, is done, and the faithfulness with which selves accordingly. Maine, Connecticut, New Hampenire, he adheres to the terms of the contract,-Rhode Island, Illinois and Wisconsin have The people of Joliet need not be ashamed, issued proclamations recommending that hereafter, of their principal street. The bave just purchased and placed in their situation is not regarded as precarious by Thursday, Norsember 26th, be observed as only difficulty now is in preventing those Church a new bell, weighing 2,250 pounds. any means, and no fears are entertained from driving too rapid over it.

Three White Men for a Negro. The Republican leaders have at last taken ground that this war must be carried on until all the slaves of the South, whether the property of loyal or disloyal owners, has been leading its followers by degrees to the endorsement of this alternative of Abox

The negro-worshippers of the North may well rejoice now wer the consummation of their devout anticipations. They have the satisfaction of seeing the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government pledged to their darling schemes of emancination. The old constitution enacted by the fathers of the Republic is violently thrust aside, and its guarantees and provisious disregarded and trampled upon by those who have sworn to sustain and obey that instrument in all its parts.

Tho war which was commenced for the avowed purpose of putting down the rebellion and vindicating the majesty of the constitution and laws enacted in compliance with its provisions, has been converted into a stupenduous John Brown said. The brave men who volunteered to fight for the Union and constitution are now compelled to fight for negro freedom. The policy of the leading Republicans now is to destroy the Southern States, exterminate the white people of the South and to free the niggers, and place the conquered country in their possossion.

As enunciated by Sumner, Whiting, Chase and others whose positions entitle their views to consideration as coming from the Administration itself, there can be no ing the propriety of abandoning the Demo- peace until the last nigger is free. And cratic organization, or what would be it has been declared by some of the emiequivalent, are in favor of adopting the nent Abolition divines, that they would prefer to see all the men in the country fit for military duty exterminated, rather than see the Union restored as it was,

> These war Jacobins do not care how many white men are slaughtered, if by that means the niggers can be turned loose amonget us. It is estimated that, so far. the lives of three white men have been sacrificed for every nigger liberated. And

Did they tell the Truth f Washington said the triumph of a sectional party would bring disunion-did be

not tell the truth? Webster said the triumph of Abolitionism would bring disunion-did not Webster tell the truth?

Henry Clay said the triumph of Aboli tionism would bring disunion-did not Clay tell the truth?

Madison, Mouroe, Jackson, Wright, Pierce, Douglas and other Democratic statesmen predicted that the triumph of Abolitionism would bring disunion and civil war-did they tell the truth?

History relates of Robespierre that he once resigned a judgship on account of his repugnance to capital punishment and to avoid sentencing criminals But in the "reign of terror" he took a fierce delight in furnishing the guillotine with hundreus of victims a day. And so it is with Sumner and the leading Abolitionists, to say nothing of the political parsons. After being timid as a school girl at the eight of blood, they have arrived at such a pitch of ferocity that they are dissatisfied unless rivers of blood are constantly spilled.

A PERPETUAL PRESIDENT .- It is reported that a plan is projected by Secretary Sewof Abe Lincoln perpetual until the rebellion is put down. Military necessity is the declared plea for the project. The projectors prevent that vigorous prosecution of the war, which they declare is so essential.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN WILL County .- Mr. John McCowliff, Sr., aged 10I years, died at his residence in this city on last Thursday morning, after a brief ness. Mr. McCowliff was a native of Ireland, and for over twenty years a resident of Joliet. Up to his 97th year he enjoyed on the bread issue presented. Let us hear remarkable good health, with all his faculties unimpared. During the last four years his eyesight failed bim, yet he was happy and contented under his affliction.

A GOVERNMENT OF FORCE.-ADY govern ment however despotic and tyrannical, can maintain itself, although nine-tenths of the people curse it and desire to be delivered from its thraldom, so long as it has a large army which will enforce its madates .-

Boston Traveller. Exactly; and that is just the prospect that now seems before the American people. Forcing men iuto into the army, and then compelling them to vote the Abolition ticket, is now called "sustaining the cause

THE "SWARMS" OF MASSACHUSETTS. -The whole number of soldiers obtained under the late draft in Massachusetts was of whom were sent to the army of the Po-

Money Wanted. We abbor duns, but circumstances sometimes compel people to say and do things It will be a burning shame to the shod, repugnant to their feelings. And our ne-There are several bundred names on our If the Times outbids the shoddies, and can settle up now on more favorable terms We hoped that some of our subscribers the longer we let their accounts run, the near that place.

Government has purchased at this port, ligence has been received from the other walking through the national graveyard?

Government has purchased at this port, ligence has been received from the other walking through the national graveyard?

Longitude while while bounties paid; and in fact everything countries have think about paying. We can't ligence has been received from the other walking through the national graveyard?

Longitude while while while countries and inlets, returned. As yet no intellation in the other walking through the national graveyard?

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New Bell.—The Methodists of this city | East Tennessee at all hazards. Burnside's nal might settle that point. in the city.

Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball. The first ball ever given in the White House. Over eight handred invitations

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln placed themselves in the corner of the East Room, and receivbe freed. For some time the Administration | ed the guests. For once the throng moved n a current; and when the rooms were full, the Marine Band, stationed in their usual position, began playing operatic airs of the finest description.

At eleven a large apartment was thrown open; about twelve o'clock, with an immense punch bowl in the center, and sandwitches, &c., around it. The supper was set in the dining room,

and is considered one of the finest displays gustronomic art ever seen in the country The bill of fare was: [Here upwards o thirty dishes were described.] The tables fairly bent under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. It cost thousands o At twelve the dining room was thrown

o; en for inspection, and the gueste passed n and viewed it, preparatory to the demoition of the artistic pile. Nearly all the Generals in the army were

The ladies were dressed in the hight of ashionable extravagance. The above graphic description of Mrs. incoln's grand party is copied from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Republican paper. Nero fiddled when Rome was burning. Mr. and Mrs. L-nooln give gay and expensive eatertainments when the country is in the last throes of dissolution, and while the people are taxed to the uttermost to sus-

> "Nearly a'l the Generals in the army were there !" "It cost thousands of dollars," while hundreds of thousand of widows and orphans, made such by this war. are suffering for the want of the common necessaries of life and mourning in their poverty the absence of their husbands and fathers who sleep their last sleep in Southern graves. So it goes. "On, on with the This will depend entirely upon the rapidi-

tain the policy which is rapidly destroying

Excursion .- Don't forget the excursion for the benefit of the German Catholic schools, which comes off this week, on Thursday. The cars will leave the St. Louis and Chicago railroad depot at seven it will require more than this proportion in o'clock. This, doubtless will be the last wish to visit Chiengo, and at the same time aid the cause of education in our Sebastian, Robert Welch, N. D. Tighe, or F. Haines, and purchase tickets. Price \$1. to Chicago and return.

The population of Ireland decreased 20 per cent, between the census of 1841 and that of 1851, and 11 per cept. more between the census af 1851 and that of

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 13. Gen. Grant forwards advices from Buru side and Thomas, showing that up more their respective fronts. Burnside regards his position as entirelly safe. The enemy are somewhat uneasy in front

President Lincoln has commenced writing his ansual message, and will necessa-

rily bave to limit his hours for receiving visitors until after Congress meets. the President to-day. Quite a gathering of politicians bas already commenced here. Over a dozen prominent Pennsylvanians arrived to.day.

arrived to-night. New York, Nov. 13. The Post's Washington coresponden says:
"It is the opinion of the department that the present attitude of Russia toward.

including the Governor. Thurlow Weed

France and England will eventuate in The State Department has encouraging advices from France and England, indicating that the construction of iron clads for the the rebels, in the future will be pre-

News from East Ternessee, that all East Tennessee, even up to Knozville, has been recaptured from Burnside by the rebels. Burnsides is said to be, bowever, impregnably situated in Knoxville.

Washington, Nov. 14. Surgeon General Hammond has been rdered to Nashville, Tenn., on a tour of inspection among the hospitals of our Western armias.

41,195 patients under treatment in the United States general bospitals. The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Thomas, at Chattanooga and from Gen. Burnside, in East Tennessee. Both dated as late as last evening. when all was quiet in front of their respective armies.

From New Orleans. New York, Nov. 13. The steamer Yssoo, from New Orleans,

Nov. 4th, has arrived. A collision occurred on the Opelousas La) Railroad between two trains, killing from twelve to fourteen of the 97th Illinois Regiment, and wounding nearly seventy of the same regiment. The other train whom and some rebel prisoners were in-

There is nothing about army move-

New Orleans, Nov. 13. The Era of the 4th states that the rebels attacked Washburn's advance on the third driving it in towards the main body .-They were checked soon, and in turn attacked and pursued. Our force captured some 200 prisoners. Our loss was 40 killed. The rebel loss was 100 killed.

New York, Nov. 13. The New Orleans correspondent of the Express, dating New Orleans, 4th, says: "Our forece bave fallen back to New In reference to the reported attack on Washburne's advance, on the 3d, the same

correspondent says: "If the rebels attacked our advance, it was some distance this side of Vermillionville, for the army was south of Bayou Vermillion at that time, on its march back to the Teche. There is a rumor here that the result was different, to the extent of 2,000 men ; said to come from a Union Ma-

From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13. All the distilleries in Kentucky have been closed, owing to the increased demand of government for corn. Those in this city and St. Louis will be closed

Burnside's troops are concentrated in has been had.

and around Knozville, with the enemy in It is yet an unsolved problem whether strong force in his front. Our army are sny rebel craft are on the lakes, and it is fortifying, and will hold Knozville and suggested that in quiry at the Welland Caa day of thanksgiving. The came day has of our citizens who have "fast borses" It has a fine tone, and is one of the largest of East Tennesses. and make chother raid into Kentucky.

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. There is no change in our army to-day. The engineers are rebuilding the railroad oridge over the Rappahannock Everything is quiet along the lines, reconnoiseances fully showing that the rebels have but a small force on this side of the

Rapidaa. Gen. Sedgwick has issued a special address to the 5th Wisconsin for gallant con-Saturday last.

New York, Nov. 12. The Times' Washington special says; It is positively ascertained that the whole infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reoppoitering bands of Stuart's cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are firtitging with care. It may be the intention of the rebels to rendezvous this winter between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. This is established by the fact that, from Brandy Station to the Rapidan, log-buts, capable of accommodating 50,000 men, have been

"Our advance of Saturday effected one of its objects in the preservation of twentyfour miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. Both are in verient working order. The railroad bridge across the Raps abannock will be done next Monday. "Lee's army at Gordonsville, exclusive

· Our cavalry in force is already far south of the Rapidan, reconneitering the enemy's position. "Two divisions of cavalry from Lee's army have recently been sent to East

of cavalry, does not much exceed 30,000

go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily ose officers, men, and mules. Within month shout 70 wagons, 500 mules, and 100 soldiers, commissioned officers and enlisted men, have been captured. "The forces sent to operate sgainst Burnside in East Tennessee have been recalled, and will form a junction with the main

army at Charlottesville or Gordonsville .-

"Guerrillas swarm about or camps.

ty of Meade's movoments.' A dispatch from the Army of the Potomuc to the Herald, Nov. 11th, says: "I understand that Gen Meade, having driven the disconserted enemy to the south side of the Rapidan, has accomplished his mission, but he will be ready to move still father as soon as the railroad will make his base of supplies within reaching distance. Perfeet quiet reigns throughout the camps, ex-

"A ridiculous rumor was in circulation to-day that 5,000 rebel soldiers of Lee's army had voluntarily come into our lines, laid down their arms, and given themselves up. The military authorities pronounce it to be utterly without foundation.

"To-day a number of Paymesters started for the front to pay off troops. It is expected that the army of the Potomac will be all paid off within a few days." The Tribune's Washingon special says: "Meade's headquarters are now a mile and a half northeast of Brandy Station. John M. Botts is near there."

New York, Nov. 12.

A Washington dispatch says: "A contraband who left Gordonsville this morning says the whole rebel army is rebel demonstrations had been made on encamped on the railroad above Gordonsville, having recrossed the Rapidan on Chartanooga, and rumors prevail alike | the last day or two, quite a panic was creof their advance and retreat-refugers and ated by stories of Meade advancing upon deserters telling both stories. It is quite | them in immense force. They have a large probable that inaction will be broken in amount of stores at Gordonsville and at the vicinity of that place at no distant | Madison. He says a large cavalry force was rent westward to attack Burnside, before Lee made his movement northward in

"Small bands of guerrillas infest the whole country north of the Rapidan, but Gov Curtin bad a long interview with our cavalry fail to find any large body of New York, Nov. 12.

A special to the Post, Washington, 12, "There is but little important news today. It is reported that the rebels, menaced by Meade's advance, have retreated to Gordonsville, and Gen. Lee is in the Snuth-

New York, Nov. 12. A Washington correspondent says: "A private note from the front states that it was believed that the rebels were in con siderable force south of Culpepper, this side of the Rapidan. It now looks as if Lee was mauceuvering for some position for a battle, which the writer did not regard at all improbable, un'ess the open y suddenly crossed the Rayidan with all his force, thus giving confirmation of the previous belief of his weakness. It will be recollected that, in Lee's official report of his former advance, he debated the ground he now holds to attack Meade. He, there fore, has an opportunity to make good his word. Our army cannot advance very rapidly, owing to the want of a railroad bridge at the Rappahannick; yet a few According to official reports there are more days will since to see if a charge in the situation developes a battle. Gen. Meade is very active in disposing

The Rebel Plot.

of his corps to strategical points.'

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times. Detroit, Nov. 13

The greatest alarm exis's here relative to rebel operations on Lake Erie, and most startling reports and surmises are in circulation, some of which I give, without being able to vouch for their correctness: Gen. Washburn bas been ordered to this

It is said that the event ultimate destina tion of the rebel flotilla is Detroit and not Buffalo. Two rebel craft are reported to had the 54th Illineis on Board, two of be near the mouth of the river, and by some it is thought that they are within a few miles of Fort Wayne. Two armed vessels were dispatched last evening, under Col. Loomis, to meet them; but, as nothing has been heard of them, it is considered a bad omen. Rumors say that they met the rebel steamers on the lake, and that a few shot from the latter sunk one of them, with all on board.

Fortifications are being hastily thrown which are expected to rake the river for four or five miles below.

A report has just come in that a large band of rebels crossed from Sandwich in boats this morning, and burned the bridge as they were, have been defeated, but the over the River Rouge, so as to prevent Fort Wayne from being armed and garrievned from the rear, while they attack it in force on all sides. The same person states that a corps of nigger soldiers, with two old 6pounders, are on their way to clear the rebels out.

Rebels are congregating by thousands at a place in Canada some miles north of here, who will be able to attack the Belle Isle fortifications in the rear as they come down. It is said that the Canadian authorities will take measures to disperse them, if they are not careful of the line of conduct they

> [Second Dispatch] Detroit, Nov. 13.

Erie, bas just returned. Gen. Robertson, be here to-night, and that no engagement

The excitement is still intense here, and defensive operations are going forward briskly. The military authorities are crowded with business, and their offices re-

main open late into the night.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 11. There has been no fighting since our seizure of Lookout Valley, two weeks Hooker's position is considered impreg-

nable.

Communication by the river between Brown's Ferry, two miles below Bridgeport, is uninterrupted and secure. Wagons pass daily by the river road. Supplies for duct in storming the enemy's wife pits on men and animals are accumilating steadily. The dead point of danger is past .-The army is sanguine and the future bright.

The enemy bold Lookout, and throw shell occasionally in both directions .-Nearly all fall shot. None have done injury in the city, and but one man has been killed and one wounded in Lookout Val-Bragg maintains a bold front around

parent The Chattanooga Rebel of Nov. 10th admits that Bragg cannot take Ceat'anongs without a greater loss than the South can The Savannah Republican says the same,

and urges the reinforcement of Lee from here to dafeat Meade, when Grant could easily be whipped. The rebels claim Knoxville as certain, and hope that they relieve Bragg and prevent a further retreat on Georgia. A correspondent of the Rebel, from the

front of Chattanoogs, November 3d.

Had Jenkins attacked Hooker in suffic-

ient force, the day after the Federals got possession of Kelly's Ferry and thrown a bridge over the river, as Bragg ordered him to, or even on the succeeding day Wednesday), it is possible we might still have remained masters of the situation .--Getting possession of Lookout Valley, the Federals have fortified the position, and it is almost, if not quite, as strong as Chattanooga. If attacked in the valley, they can reinforce more rapidly and safely than we can. If attacked in Chattanooga, they could reinforce sooner from the valley than we could send troops from our left of the centre. From Brown's Ferry to the rail road is only one mile. If not molested the Federals will, of course, construct a railroad to the ferry, reducing the distance of hauling supplies from sixty miles to two This new move on the military ches-board, by which the Federals got possession of Lookout Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The conception was brilliant, and executed admirably. the combination faultless. Everything slipped from us so easily, or was taken so adroitly, we hardly knew when it was done. cept a wall for sutlers' stores and more This operation has changed the whole aspect. There is no longer any doubt of the Federal commander's ability to obtain sup-

> a serious character. Why, then, should we remain longer in need and want of the Chattanooga Valley? Gen. Hardee has been assigned to the command of Polk's corps.

plies this witter, unless speedily overcome

battle and overcome physically facilities of

To do this we shall have to fight another

President Davis was at G lisboro, N. C. on the 7th.

Howell Cobb is in the rebel army.

A Barren Victory. Never before in the history of American politics were such victories as those recently gained by the Jacobin party in Onio, Iowa and Pennsylvania received with so little show of enthusiasm on the one side, or of disappointment on the oth-

ravks, a few muttered execuations from the opposition-but all have died away and left no sign. Neither cheers or curses seemed to have life in them, for the one was born of a confidence that was feigned, the other of a despair which was real .-The Democracy and conservative element of the country hoped that in case these elections had terminated successfully for them, such an effect might be produced upon the views and policy of our rulers as would pave the way for an honorable peace and a restored Republic; or by creating dissensions among the enemy, render the breaking down of their military power a comparatively easy task. Defeat destroyed that hope, and they received it with that calm and silont resignation which betokens not indifference, but a stoical resolution to face and bear the worst. The man amid the rapids of Nisgara who sees the oars sosp within his grasp, wastes no breath in outeries or reproaches, no strength in fruitless struggling against the current sweeping him to certain ruin; be but prepares himself to meet, as best he may, the fearful plunge into the jaws of the cataract. The Democracy bave folded their arms, and wait the issue of these

coming months big with the Nation's But why is it that the co: querers rejoice not more lustily? Why do they not wear their laurels bravely, and shout their hymns of praise? Because the victory was a barren one, and has crumbled to sshes in their fingers like the apples of Sodom .-The leaders told the masses that if these three States went "the Unconditional Union Ticket," the country would be saved. Cor perheadism wiped out," the Confeder. ary full to pieces of its own weight, the armies of LEE and BRAGO lay down their arms, and the war be brought to a successful close. They have won the game and do not care to continue the deception -Their followers have discovered the sham and do not care to boast of the results of their own gullibility.

Yes, gentlemen, you have carried Penn sylvania, Ohio and Iowa-carried them hardsomely. Now may we ask you what the country or the cause has gained by it? A majority of the people of those States have declared their approval of the Radical policy, but does that approval make that policy right? It only given to you a popular sanction ta proceed in the work of destruction; this and nothing more. Look about you for the nett results of these triumphs. Are they visible to mortal ken? ty but Where? How? BROUGH is governor of from: Obio, but we have not heard that the forcees of Bragg are dispersed. Stone reigns in Iowa, but Lee is still on the north side of the Bappabannock. Curtin rules in Pennsylvania, but Beauregard bas not surrendered Charleston. Vallandigham has taken permanent lodgings in Canada, and the rebels seem to have done the same up on Belle Isle, two miles above here, in Richmond. The Emancipation procismation has been endorsed, but three milg ion negroes are still planting and digging for their masters, as in the olden time. The men who love Union and Constitution North is still divided by opposing principles, and the South still united by the bands of a common safety and a common hate. The Administration has carried the day, but the financial pulse which beats in Wall street indicates no increase of public confidence. "Copperheadism has declined." they tell us, but so have stocke,-"The great cause of buman freedom has advanced," they tell us, but so has gold -"The backbone is broken," we are told, but three bundred thousand men are called for to give a coup de grace, to se-

The war, which on its original basis of plan and purpose, might bare been ended in twelve months, will certainly last forty The Forest Queen, part of the expedi- eight, possibly ninety-siz. Slaughter and tion sent from here to reconnoite Lake shoddy, contracts and corruption, plunder and poverty, death and devastation have would get ashamed of their delinquency for Gettysburg, Pa., to be present at the they went to Point au Pelce and Rond Eau the Jacobins bave gained by their recent they went to Point au Pelce and Rond Eau the Jacobins bave gained by their recent successes. Why, then, so silent? Can A number of our citizens leave to-night commander of the squadron, reports that permission to go on. So much, if no more and pay up after awhile, but it seems that consecration of the soldiers' burial ground and after thoroughly exploring all the har-

What Progress?

For two years and a half the Adminis- it will be one of the choicest keepsakes tration has prosecuted a stupendous war, that could be obtained, preserving as is after its own fashion, and upon its pet poli- will the memories of the brave soldier after its own fashion, and upon its pet policies, without stint of means, and what has
been the result? We have escrificed three
bundred thousand precious lives, and expended three thousand millions of dollars.
Under the plea of military necessity, we
have submitted to see civil liberty struck livery next spring.—Middleport Press.

down by the mailed hand of arbitrary power-to the illegal arrest, imprisonment, and exile of citizens; to the supression of liber ty of speech and the press; to a suspension of the writ of habras corpus. and the overriding of our dearest rights generally, and in return what have we gained? Where is the compensation? Have we made any appreciable or substantial progress toward the restoration of the Union? The two grand armies of the North, one of them af ter a severe defeat, are now compelled to act on the defensive; Gilmore cannot take Charleston ; the foe everywhere is insolent, active, hopeful; and territory anywhere reclaimed has to be garrisoned. As a proof of all this, the President has issued another call for 300,000 volunteers. In view of these facts, we ask in all sincerity and candor, if it is not true either that it is impossible to restore the Union by force of arms, or that, measuring its achievements by its promises, its limited success by the the city. No diminition of his force is apvast means uses, the Administration is not most ruinously incompetent? The partisane of Lincoln and the war can take either born of the dilemma they please, and answer accordingly -- Carlinville Specta-

From the South.

New York, Nov. 14. Late rebel papers are received. The Richmond Examiner of the 11th says their army was quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. I was thaught be would flank the movement towards Fredericksburg.

The Examiner of the 11th foreshadows another retreat of Bragg, and speaks of disorganists and cowards in the councils of

their western army, The Examiner of the 10th says : Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee, and in Western Virginia the dieaster to Echol's command shows the enemy active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroad in North Carolina. The enemy has landed a large force at Winton, and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula the enemy is reported to be landing large numbers at Newport News." Rebel papers have the following die-

patches : Narrows Near Dublin, Nov. 8 Our cavalry yesterday captured at Rogersville, 850 prisoners, 4 cannon, 2 stands of colors, 60 wagons, and 1,000 animals .-Our loss was two killed and eight wound-

R. RANSOM. (Signed) Major General.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Richmond on the The Enquirer is much exercised at the result of the North Carolina electon, which has sent one or two peace men to Con Richmond papers say that the Yankee

prisoners are to be sent soon to Danville,

Lynchburg, and other places.

From the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun. The National Debt.

According to the estimate of Mr. Dawes republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, the average cost of the war, is \$3 000,000 per day.

If we abstract a half million dollars per day from Mr. Dawes' carefully prepared

estimate, as the actual cost of the war, the liabilities of the goversment (which cons i tutes the real debt of the government) today are about two thousand fiee hundred millions of dellars. Indiana is about one-twentieth of the old Union in population and wealth. If the Saturday and Sunday. They were making | er. A few sick!y huzzas were heard from | war was terminated to-day in a restoration of the government as it was, Indiana's pro-

debt was to be paid by the North alone, the proportion which would full to the State of Indiana would amount to about two hundred and twelve million, the interest upon which at 5 per cent, per annum, would be more than the entire present public debt of the state. Again-deducting five hundred milli ne from the estimate of the Massachu ette member, the public debt is to-day equal to one-sixth of the whole property of the thir ty-four states, or equal to about one-fourth

These figures are given on high republican authority, and our purpose in setting taem in array is the same as Mr. Dawer had in view when he publi-hed them-to keep the people posted, in order that they may hold their servants to an accountabil-But we may say in this cornection that the necessary cost of a war waged for the preservation of the Union and the system

of the aggregate wealth of the fier states.

free government which the Union was designed to secure, would be obserfully borne by the people. Were we compelled to choose between submitting to a severed Union on the one hand, and giving one-haf instead of one f urth of all we possess to assure its preservation and permanency, on the other, we should unhesitatingly and cheerfully choose the latter alternative. Indeed, there is no conceivable alternative which a man of sense and patriotism would not prefer to a dissolution of the Union. Yet the people should see that the war be not prostituted to purposes of fanaticism and base person al ambition; and that their weelth which they pour out so freely, be not used to enrich unprincipled favorites of power.

WE RECOMMEND to the Aboliticaists who declare that the Emancipation Proclamstion forever frees all slaves in the rebel States, and who oppose the States taking their places again in the Union as they were before the rebellion, but insist that the condition of their return shall be the entire prohibition of slavery, the following extract from a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Henry Clay, whom the Abolition Republican par ty but a short time since delighted to quote

'I am, Mr. Prezident, (said Mr. Clay) no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that ever pulsation of mine beats high and strang in the cause of human liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and iberty of the European descendants .-Their slavery forms an exception-results ing from stern and inexortable necessity -to the general liberty in the United States. We did not criginate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liber-ty, if it were possible, could only be establieb-1 by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and of subverting the Union. And beneath the roins of the Union would be buried, seoner or later, the liberty of both races." History of Iroquois Seidlers.

military companies from this county. He proposes to have the book contain 200 pages, in octavo, neatly printed, by a large publishing house in Chicago, and to contain name of every soldier enlisted from Iroquois county, the names of those killed, wounded, discharged, promoted; an agcount of the marches, engagements, participated in by them; the official action of aty, relative to volunteering; It will be an interesting book for all class-es of men, as an official record of the county, while to those who relatives in the army

Major Geo. C. Harrington is now engag-

ed in gathering data for a history of all the

Where have returned from Port Royal fully re-paired. The gunboat Nipsie has arrivto try the range of his guns. The correspondent presumes, however, that Charles ton will not be shelled till the Monitors

fit for nothing else, is to get a commission in the army, and go to making Abelition

is not serious.

From Charleston.

The Baltimore American's correspond-

ence from Charleston harbor of the 11th

"The Monitors Montank and Passais

The bombardment of Sumpter goes on

The Monitor Palspace recently threw

Gen. Gilmore recently threw three ordi-

nary shells into the centre of Charleston

are in position in Rebellion Roads, when

its surrender can be demanded according

The rebels have at least 2,000 negroes

working on batteries on Sullivan's and

James' Islands, but many of them will be

found useless when the great trial comes,'

A very good trade for a man that is

to all forms and usages of war.

five shells into Battery Bee, compelling the

rebels to desert their guns for a time.

without unusual incident. The rebel fire

New York, Noy. 15.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and chespest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many merful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Folling, Turking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embrodering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make cur Family Sewing Machine most teliable, and most derivable, and mos

superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great espacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Mrnufacturing machines are for manufacturing.

purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Pampiler.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 456 Broadway, New York.

JAMES JOHONNET, Agent in Jollet.

Nov. 3, 1563.

the NEW AMERICAN ORGANS, with tremolo attachthe NEW AMERICAN ORGANS, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles elegantly polished in Rosewood for parlor use. Also in Black Walnut and Oak, for Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Every Instrument warranted for five years. Prices from \$7.5 to \$400. Also Smith's Celebrated MELODEONS.

For sale by E. P. SAVAGE, twodoors east of Post. Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE, BY virtue of a certain writ of Execution issued from D the Circuit Court of Will County, in favor of Jay L. Adama, plaintiff, and against Frederick King, administrator of the estate of Lynn Adams, deceased, Sarah K. Ad.ms widow of Lynn Adams, and Theresa Adama, Frederick Coc Adams and Klisabeth Adams, heirs at law of Lynn Adams, deceased, defendants, at 2 o'cology P. M. on the States. heirs at law of Lynn Adams, deceased, defendants, at 2 o'oclock, P. M., on the 9th day of December, 1863, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Joliet, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: The fraction of the south east quarter lying east and south of the Canal of Section five (5) in Township thirty four (34) North of Range nine east of the third principal meridian, excepting and reserving so much of said tract occupied by the Canal and its waters and a strip of land sinety feet wide on either side of said Canal, also-excepting and reserving therefrom four rods ion. excepting and reserving therefrom feur rods lon-north and south and three rods wide east and west being the piece of land emuracing the right of ingress where Judge Peck is burried with the right of ingress where Judge Peck is burried with the right of ingress. portion of the public debt (throwing off five hundred multions from Mr Dawes' estimate) would be about one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars. But if this continued to the continued of the continued on an acre more or less, and also the east fraction of the south west quarter lying east of the Canal of said Section five (5) of same Township and Range aforesaid, excepting and reserving so much of said tract-lest a oresaid as is occupied by the Canal and its waiters, and also excepting a strip of land hissty feet wide on either side of said Canal, containing Four 22-108 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Lynn Adams by Mercy Rhodes and others by Deed dated the 11th day of Decauber, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Clerks office of the County of Will in Book 47 of Deeds on pages 216 and 379, together with all and singular the houses, buildings, trees, ways, waters, profits, privileges and advantages with the appurt nees, &c.

vantages with the appurt ness, &c.

GEORGE MONKOK, Sheriff of Will County.

By Enward F. Gimss, Deupty.

Dated the 17th of November, 1863

Trustee's Sale. WHERRAS, A. J. Mathewson and Julia A. Mathewson his wife did on the 6th day of December

We when his wife did on the 6th day of December A. D. 1559, execute, duly acknowledge and deliver to the undersigned a conveyance of the following described real estate to wit: The undivided 1/4 of 80 arres in w 1/4 n w 1/4 Sec. 9, and n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 Sec. 9, T 36 R 11 E, in Will County, Illinois, also the undivided 1/4 of w 1/4 n e 1/4 Sec. 22 T 37 R 11 E 3d, P. m., in Cook County, State aforesaid; also all the r interest in the s w 1/4 n e 1/4 of Sec. 35 T 21 N R 1 W, 3d P. M., in McLean County in said State, and also the n 1/4 of s w 1/4 of Sec. 15 T 7 N R 5 E, in Effingham County and State of Illinois—In Trust, that in case default should be made in the payment of a certain promiseror nots. be made in the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of two thousand dollars payable to John be made in the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of two thousand dollars payable to John. Heck or order, sixty days after date with interest at aix per cent. per annum, and sinned by said A. J. Mathewson, then on application of the legal holder of said note, I the undersigned after publishing a notice, in a newspaper printed in said County of Will, ten days before the day of sale, should sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, their heirs or assigns therein at public auction, at the Court House door in said county of Will, to the highest bidder for cash at the time, mentioned in said notice, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a deed, or deeds for the premises so sold. Which said Trust Deed was duly recorded in the effice of the Recorder of said Will County, in Book & page 356, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book M pages 76 and 77, and of said Kinghum County, in Book K of nacrtgages. Pages 381, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the whole of said note and the said John Heck, having applied to me and requests that said, property be sold for the payment of the maid note.

Now therefore public notice is beachy given that by virtue of the powers in me rested by said Trust dee I, and for the uses and purposes therewin expressed, I Albert S. Anderson the Trustee in said deed named, will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public suction, to be height and of the property and all right and equity of redemption of the and A J Mathewson and Julia A. Mathewson hi M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the above described property and all right and equity of redemption of the said A. J. Mathewson and Julia A. Mathewson his wife, their heirs and assigns.

ALBERT S. ANDERSON.

Jotiet, Nov. 17th, 1863.

Jotiet, Nov. 17th, 1863. SHERIFF'S SALE. DY virtue of a Plurius writ of excention issued from the Carcuit Court of Will County in favor of Henry E. Stevens, plantiff and against Michael Coyle, defendate, at 2-black B. M., on the 5th day of Resember, 1863, at the morth door of the Gunet House, in the city of Julies. I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of sald defendants in and to the fallowing described property, towit: The west half (34) of the south east quarter (34) of Section ten (10) Township thirty-five (55) North of Range sines (9) East of the third principal meridian, containing Eighty acres more or ess.

GEORGE MONROE, Sheriff of Will Co.

EDWIN F. GERSE, Deputy.

Commissianers Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners heretofore appointed by the common council of the city of Joliet, to estimate the expense and recommend an assessment to build a sidewark on the north-side of Cross street from Bluf to Hickory street, will meet at the office of the Chy Clerk, Wednesday the 25th of November, 1868, at 9 o'clock p. m., for the parpose of entering upon their duties as such commissioners, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to be present.

HENRY YOUNG,

HENRY YOUNG, CARL WENDERLICK, CARL WENDERLAND ADAM COMMISSION COMMISSION

FOR SALE Or Exchange for Eastern Property ..

attached to the dwelling which has a cistern and pump-in it. Also a good Wood House 23 ft by 12, has a brick chimney a good well of water in it and makes a very convenient place for washing and cooking There is 3 Lots well improved, 50 ft by 135 each, with alley is 3 Lots well improved, 50 ft by 135 each, with alley in rear.

Also a fine Grape Arbor 40 ft by \$, covered with choice vines in full bearing. A variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.

The buildings and arbor stands on centre lot. There is a good substantial picket tence in front, high close fence in rear. Front and rear Carriage way.

The place is beautifully situated in the city of Joliet on Miscissippi Avanue, south of M.C. B. R. Warehouse and will be sold cheap for Cash or suchwaged for good Eastern Property not over 10 or 15 miles from the cities of New York or Brooklys.

For full particulars address

E. B. JONES, P. O. Box 547.

E. B. JONES, P. O. Box 547, Jelist, Will Co., Ili.,

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of execution isen Circuit Court of Will County, in it. E. Barber, Administrator of the estate coldaby, deceased, plantiff, and against mpleaded with John Rabbtt, defendar

GEORGE MONROR, Sheriff of Will Co.

By Essent E. Grame, Deputy.

10.0